FBIS-SOV-85-240
Friday
13 December 1985
Vol III No 240 Supp 017

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 240 *13 Dec 85*

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Academy's Statement on Missing Scientist ..... R 1
Central Committee Politburo Meet Reported *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Dec]* ..... R 1
CPSU's Yeltsin Attends Architecture Exhibition *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Dec]* ..... R 2
Vorotnikov, Officials Attend RSFSR Writers' Meeting ..... R 2
Belorussian Supreme Soviet Replaces Officials *[ZVYAZDA 1 Dec]* ..... R 2
Lithuanian Leadership Change Reported *[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 19 Nov]* ..... R 2
Alma-Ata Reports Work of Kazakh Supreme Soviet ..... R 2
Uzbek Foreign Affairs Commission Holds Meeting ..... R 3
PRAVDA Commemorates Lenin Article on Culture *[26 Nov]* ..... R 3
Zagladin Interviewed on Draft Program *[Athens RIZOSPASTIS 8 Dec]* ..... R 5
Officials Speak at Supreme Soviet Session ..... R 7
Chardzhou Obkom Chief *[IZVESTIYA 30 Nov]* ..... R 7
Science Offical Addresses Supsov *[IZVESTIYA 30 Nov]* ..... R 8
Lipetsk Obkom First Secretary *[IZVESTIYA 30 Nov]* ..... R 9
Saul on New Power Technology *[IZVESTIYA 30 Nov]* ..... R 10
Deputy Complains of Delays *[IZVESTIYA 30 Nov]* ..... R 11
On Power, Water Supply Issues *[IZVESTIYA 30 Nov]* ..... R 11

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 8-12 Dec Reported ..... T 1
8 December ..... T 1
9 December ..... T 1
12 December ..... T 1
Preparation of Agricultural Equipment Examined ..... T 1
Estonian Aktiv Discusses Agricultural Tasks ..... T 1
Briefs: Cotton From Central Asia ..... T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-Series Earth Satellites Launched ..... U 1
Cosmos-1706 ..... U 1
Cosmos-1707 ..... U 1
Kamchataka Volcano Erupts Violently 1 Dec ..... U 1
Marchuk Discusses Advances in Materials Use ..... U 1
Murakhovskiy Chairs Environmental Meeting ..... U 2
Urban Ecology Expert on Anti-Pollution Work ..... U 2
Briefs: Industrial Robot Manufacturer ..... U 2
Fresh-Water Lake Discovered

Academy's Statement on Missing Scientist

LD131051 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 13 Dec 85

["Statement by the Soviet Academy of Sciences" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS — The municipalities of cities that have proclaimed themselves nuclear-free zones held an international conference in the city of Cordoba, Spain, late last March. It was attended at the invitation of the organizers by Soviet scientist Vladimir V. Aleksandrov, a staff member of the computer center of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

On April 1, before he was due to fly home, Aleksandrov disappeared in Madrid without a trace.

The embassy of the USSR in Spain and the Foreign Ministry of the USSR have repeatedly made persistent requests to Spanish authorities to take all necessary measures to find the Soviet citizen and notify them of what has happened to him. But no clear answer to the questions put has been received from the Spanish authorities to this day. The addresses made by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to Spanish scientific organizations have not produced any results either. Aleksandrov's family are gravely worried about his fate. His colleagues are also extremely concerned about it.

We hope that the Spanish authorities will at long last do everything necessary to find the Soviet scientist and establish what has happened to him.

Central Committee Politburo Meet Reported

PM130954 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo" —*KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at its routine meeting reviewed the subject of the course of the electoral and report-back campaign in the party organizations of the country. As was noted at the meeting, this campaign is taking place in accordance with the political directives of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Party meetings and conferences are characterized by the high level of activity of Communists. They reflect the positive processes which have been under way in recent times in the activity of party organizations.

At the center of attention are questions of the further intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the implementation of the Food Program, the realization of the social policy of the party, and the perfecting of the party organizational and ideological work.

The activity of party committees is being evaluated in an exacting way in reports and speeches, and existing shortcomings and omissions are being sharply criticized. In particular, concern is being expressed at the fact that some leaders, while declaiming in favor of perfecting the forms and methods of working, continue to act according to old procedures, and do not always exhibit the requisite exactingness with regard to cadres and do little to counter instances of formalism and bureaucracy. Attention is paid to the necessity of the further strengthening of the fight against violations of discipline and abuse, the persistent implementation of measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism and the more active use of public opinion and the force of the law with respect to individuals who receive unearned income.

The Politburo asked the party committees to analyze thoroughly the results of the reports and elections in party organizations, to take steps to remove the shortcomings which have been revealed and to make wide use of the accumulated experience of work in the preparation and conducting of oblast and kray party conferences and of the congresses of the union republics' communist parties.

It was stressed that the concluding stage of the electoral and report-back campaign should take place under the leitmotiv of the mobilization of Communists, of all working people, for a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress, and the activization of the varied work for the acceleration of the social and economic development of the country.

A decision has been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the creation of inter industrial scientific and technological complexes, and measures to back up their operation.

The decision envisages that these complexes, which are being created along the main directions of scientific and technological progress, will include scientific establishments, design and technological organizations, and experimental enterprises of various industries. All establishments and organizations of a complex will function according to a single plan worked out by the head organization and approved by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in agreement with the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Academy of Sciences. Such a way of organizing work will make it possible to unite the efforts of various establishments and enterprises, to remove lack of coordination between departments in resolving the most important interindustrial scientific and technological problems, and to strengthen ties between science and production.

Measures were approved for the further comprehensive development of production forces in Irkutsk Oblast. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this question prescribes tasks for a significant growth in industrial and agricultural production; for the development of the fuel and power base; for speeding up the technical re-equipment of industrial enterprises and production units; for introducting the achievements of scientific and technological progress and automated control systems; for carrying out land improvement work; and for increasing capacities in the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

Great attention was paid to the timely handing over for use of housing, new school and pre-school establishments, hospitals, clubs, public utilities and consumer services establishments.

The results of talks between Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov and other Soviet leaders, and Mugabe, the prime minister of Zimbabwe, were discussed and approved. The readiness of the Soviet Union was stressed for expanding cooperation with that country in all spheres with the aims of strengthening peace and overcoming the vestiges of colonialism and racialism on the African continent.

Comrade Aliyev's report on the participation of the CPSU delegation in the work of the Second Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Party of Labor and on conversations with Angolan leaders, during which mutual striving was expressed for the further development and strengthening of friendly ties between the CPSU and the MPLA Party of Labor, and for deepening allround cooperation between the USSR and Angola, was approved.

At the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo questions were also reviewed, connected with the development of tractor machine-building, strengthening scientific and technological cooperation with CEMA countries and a number of other questions concerning the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

CPSU's Yeltsin Attends Architecture Exhibition

PM121642 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 85 p 1

[V. Umanovskiy report: "What Should a Modern City Look Like? Thoughts of Young Architects Exhibiting Their Work at the Central House of Architects"]

[Excerpts] Some 149 young architects, the winners of the first stage of the 9th All-Union Review of the Creative Work of Young Architects which is being held by the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Architects Union, are showing more than 860 pieces of work at the Exhibition.

The Exhibition was visited by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the review of the exhibition were V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and A.T. Polyanskiy, first secretary of the USSR Architects Union Board.

Vorotnikov, Officials Attend RSFSR Writers' Meeting

LD122358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Today is the second day of the RSFSR Writers' Congress in Moscow. Delegates from 75 creative organizations from autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts are participating. Debates continued on the report heard the day before: "The Tasks of the Party and the Tasks of Literature." Comrades Vorotnikov, Demichev, and Zimyanin are participating in the work of the congress.

Belorussian Supreme Soviet Replaces Officials

LD121152 Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 1 Dec 85 p 3

[Summary] The latest session of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet has decided:

1. To elect Leonid Ivanovich Kisilevskiy chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet's Commission for Youth Matters;

2. To release Vladimir Pavlovich Shaplyk from the post of chairman of the same commission;

3. To elect Mechislav Ivanovich Girut deputy chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet's Commission for Youth Matters;

4. To elect Gennadiy Petrovich Senkevich deputy chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet's Commission for Building and Building materials;

5. To release Stanislav Vasilyevich Bril from the post of deputy chairman of the same commission.

Lithuanian Leadership Change Reported

WA121933 [Editorial Report] Vilnius *SOVETSKAYA LITVA* in Russian on 19 November 1985, carries on p 1 an information report on a meeting of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet held in Vilnius on 18 November 1985. The report announces that Vanda Klikunene has been appointed deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Presidium. She replaces L.Yu. Dirzhinskayte-Pilyushchenko, who was relieved of her duties in connection with her retirement.

Alma-Ata Reports Work of Kazakh Supreme Soviet

LD121737 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The third session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation opened in the sessions hall of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in Alma-Ata today. Deputies and guests gave a warm welcome to Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and to Comrades Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kamalidenov, Miroshkin, Mukashev, Nazarbayev and, Rybnikov, members of the Bureau of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. Members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium take up their places on the podium. The session was opened by Deputy Medeubekov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. The session's agenda is ratified: On The State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1986 and on the Progress of Fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1985, on the State Budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1986 and Execution of the Republic's State Budget for 1984, on the formation of a Standing Commission of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet for Science and Technology, and on the confirmation of decrees of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on The State Plan for Economic and Social Develop-

ment of the Kazakh SSR in 1986 and on The Progress of Fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1985 was delivered by Deputy Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee.

A report on the State Budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1986 and on the Execution of the State Budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1984 was delviered by Deputy Batsula, Kazakh SSR minister of finance.

A joint report by the Planning and Budget and other standing commissions on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1986 and the Progress of Plan Fulfillment for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1985, and on the State Budget of the Republic for 1986 and Execution of the State Budget for 1984, was delivered by Deputy Yedilbayev, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, made a speech at the session. Speakers and deputies who took part in the debates noted that the targets set in the draft plan for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan have been worked out in accordance with the program directives of the party and its strategic courts for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country and raising the labor productivity of working people.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1986 and a decision on the Progress of Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1985.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the State Budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1986 and cofirmed the Report on Execution of the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1984.

A decision was adopted on the formation of a Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission on Science and Technology. Deputy Dzholdasbekov was elected chairman of the commission.

A decision was adopted on renaming the Standing Commission on Popular Education, Science, and Culture, which will henceforth be known as the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission for Popular Education and Culture.

Following a report read by Kadyrova, secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, the session confirmed the decrees issued by the Presidium during the period between the second and third sessions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. After this, the third sessions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation concluded its work.

Uzbek Foreign Affairs Commission Holds Meeting

GF121546 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of tourists from numerous countries visit Uzbekistan every year. They acquaint themselves closely with the horizons achieved in the development of the economic and cultural fields. They also familiarize themselves with historic sites and new establishments. Most of the impressions expressed by tourists who visit our republic are related to the level of the services accorded to them.

The meeting the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission held on 11 December discussed the work carried out by the Samarkand City Soviet Executive Committee designed to improve its services to foreign establishments. The decision the commission adopted recommended that the Samarkand City Soviet Executive Committee put into effect operative measures for removing the established deficiencies and focus significant attention on upgrading services to foreign tourists.

The meeting also discussed the work carried out by the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Ministry of Trade for improving the quality of their products and for upgrading their trade services to foreign tourists. The Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Local Industry were recommended to establish principled control over factories that produce [word indistinct] projects and secure the manufacturing of new varieties of such products, increase their volume, and improve their quality.

The republic's Ministry of Tourism was recommended drawing up measures for improving trade services together with the Uzbek SSR main administration for foreign tourism. Meanwhile, various recommendations were also made to the Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khorezm Oblasts Soviet Executive Committees and to the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee.

The meeting also approved the work schedule of the permanent commission for 1986.

PRAVDA Commemorates Lenin Article on Culture

PM271509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 85 First Edition p 2

[Article by I. Dzeverin, corresponding member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences: "Combat Weapon; on 80th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Article 'The Party Organization and Party Literature'"]

[Text] Kiev — "Literary matters must become part of general proletarian business" — these words appeared first in the Bolshevik newspaper *NOVAYA ZHIZN* at the height of the class battles of the first Russian revolution. A small newspaper publication... But what a tremendous public response it had! That was understandable: The question of the creative intelligentsia's topicality and acuteness at that period, when Lenin's article "The Party Organization and Party Literature" was published.

The response to this program document of Marxist esthetics which substantiated the principle of the communist party-mindedness of literature and art was by no means homogenous. While journalists, and fiction writers sincerely seeking to serve the revolutionary people welcomed the demand put forward by Lenin for conscious and open party-mindedness as being in accordance with urgent takss of the day and as mobilizing people to their solution, the bourgeoisie's ideological underlings began to foam at the mouth as they asserted that following the idea of party-mindedness was fatal for literature and art inasmuch as it allegedly rules out freedom of artistic creation and is incompatible with it.

Of course, Lenin predicted the possibility of attacks of this kind by those who fought for "asbolute freedom for absolutely individual ideological creation." And he proved with irrefutable persuasiveness that all talk of unlimited creative freedom in principle and all the more so of the existence of this freedom in a society where capital rules has no real basis whatsoever. "After all," Lenin wrote, "this absolute freedom is a bourgeois or anarchic phrase... It is impossible to live in society and to be free from society. The freedom of the bourgeois writer, artist, or actress is merely a concealed (or hypocritically disguised) dependence on the money-bag, on bribery, and being kept."

Naturally, poisoned fruit grew and are continuing to grow on the soil broken up by this pseudofreedom.

Yes, alongside the reactionary art supported by those in power — the art which extols the bourgeois way of life and maliciously slanders socialism or the so-called "mass" art geared to the most primitive esthetic tastes — the fresh shoots of progressive, democratic art are also developing. However, it is well known how many material, censorship, and other obstacles have to be overcome in the society of "equal opportunity" for an honest artist who criticizes that society and preaches humanitarian ideals.

Lenin and the Bolsheviks countered the "hypocritically free literature in fact linked to the bourgeoisie" with "a truly free literature openly linked with the proletariat."

Socialism opens up a very boad scope for free esthetic activity such as no presocialist formation has known.

The destruction of socioeconomic inequality spared the artist not only from the need to sell his talent, that is to produce a sort of commodity for the bourgeois market, thus inevitably adapting to its demands. Socialism also emancipated people spiritually. The artist was able to communicate freely with the broad working masses whom the revolution had wrested from darkness and ignorance. And he could also see for himself that it is the people who make history, who are the bearers of progress, and that for that reason you can only become truly free in your creation by defending consciously, by your practical activity, the interests of the people and therefore the cause of the proletarian party whose ideology and work most fully express these interests.

"It will be a free literature," Lenin said of the socialist literature of the future, "because it is not egotism and the lure of a career, but the idea of socialism and the working people's sympathy which will recruit ever new forces to its ranks."

The impressive, unniversally acknowledged, ideological and esthetic gains of Soviet and all world socialist artistic culture are undisputed evidence of this. They convincingly refute the fabrications of today's opponents of Lenin's teaching on the party-mindedness of literature and art who allege that under the conditions of socialism the artist is fettered by "party dogmas" and "party prescriptions" and as a result has no opportunity to be thoroughly truthful in his works. Just as all the endeavors of modern bourgeois and revisionist esthetics to portray matters as though the artist of communist party-mindedness cannot reveal his talent in full, is restricted in his creative quest, and so forth are worthless in the face of the facts. In this connection, too, the article "The Party Organization and Party Literature" is invoked in vain. After all, it states most clearly and explicitly the need to implement the principle of party-mindedness with unfailing consideration for the fact that the literary part of party matters cannot be tritely identified with their other parts because "literary matters are the least amenable to mechanical equalization and levelling down, to the rule of the majority over the minority," because "in this matter it is undoubtedly necessary to ensure greater scope for personal initiative and individual inclinations, scope for thought and fantasy, form and content."

The entire creative experience of the art of socialist realism, whose theoretical manifesto is Lenin's article "The Party Organization and Party Literature," graphically demonstrates the vitality of the ideas it puts forward and the unfoundedness of accusations levelled against it by latter-day "impassioned peace champions" from the camp of anticommunism. As the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "Figures of literature and art have broad scope for truly free creation, for enhancing their skill, and further developing diverse realistic forms, styles, and genres."

V.I. Lenin treated the work of the writer and artist with invariably profound respect. "Talent is a rarity. It must be supported systematically and cautiously," he said. But, while insisting on every support for talent by the party, Lenin at the same time pointed out that the party must purposefully guide the process of the development of artistic culture.

The specific features of literary matters which presuppose the writer's fullest possible expression of his creative individuality in no way negate the fact that these matters, as an organic, inalienable part of general party matters, must be controlled by the organized socialist proletariat — that is one of the key premises substantiated in the article "The Party Organization and Party Literature." Lenin also raises this question dialectically in Soviet times. For instance in his well-known talk with Klara Tsetkin. Proceeding from the premise that each artist's practical implementation of the right to create freely, in accordance with his own ideal, whether that ideal is to any purpose or not, can give rise to ferment, experimentation and chaos, Lenin noted: "But, of course, we are Communists. We do not have the right to sit with folded arms and allow chaos to spread where it likes. We must seek to guide this development too with a clear awareness in order to shape and determine its results.

Consequently, according to Lenin, the party, without restricting the artist in his individual creative inclinations and aspirations, is at the same time called on to shape progressive views in him,

and to direct him along the correct, fruitful path. It is merely of extreme importance, as Lenin persistently warned, that party influence on art should hot be effected in the form of mere obsession with administrative measures or petty tutelage. He frequently and resolutely opposed incompetent interference in the sphere of artistic creation.

The Communist Party unconditionally follows this advice of Lenin's, combining a solicitous, respectful attitude toward the artist and an understanding of the complexity and uniqueness of his work with high exactingness dictated by concern to ensure that Soviet literature and art are active participants in the struggle of all the people to improve socialism and achieve the ultimate goal — communism. That is why our masters of culture welcome with tremendous trust the advice and instructions of the party and proudly call themselves its assistants.

The artistic study of reality from Marxist-Leninist world outlook positions is the very basis of the method of socialist realism and gives it a truly effective nature. First, Marxism-Leninism — as the world outlook of the most progressive class — enables art to correctly determine its place and role in the era's ideological struggles. Second, Marxism-Leninism — as the world outlook which accords with the objective laws and real prospects of life's advance — helps art to reproduce the truth of life in all its fulness and complexity and to comprehend the leading trends of historical development. And that explains why the assimilation of Marxism-Leninism has become a truly innate requirement for the Soviet intelligentsia, why Marxist-Leninist ideology is penetrating increasingly deeply into the awareness of the foreign writers and artists who are seeking to use their creation to serve the forces of social progress and the ideals of peace and freedom.

In contrast to the party-mindedness of other types of ideological activity, the party-mindedness of artistic creation is not only a sociopolitical category but also an esthetic one. it lives organically in the work of art, pervading all elements of its ideological conception and image structure — its "thought and fantasy, form and content," to use Lenin's formula. Lenin's approach toward creation contains not the slightest setting of the concepts of ideological fiber and party-mindedness against the concept of artistry. He noted that in a work of art it is not the "naked idea" which is important but the graphic and truthful portrayal of life, when "the reader feels with every nerve that everything did happen just that way, that everything was felt, experienced, and said in just that way."

It is natural therefore that in the Communist Party's artis ic policy the demand for the high ideological fiber of works of literature and art is indivisible from the demand for their esthetic perfection.

The fine creations produced by the artistic genius of the Russian people and other peoples of our country and the peoples of the whole world have always been and remain a great school of ideological fiber and skill for Soviet literature and art. The art of socialist realism "combines bold innovation in the truthful artistic reproduction of life with the use and development of all progressive traditions of our own and world culture."

It must be noted that the draft of the new edition of the Party Program from which the lines quoted above were taken speaks — in full accordance with Lenin's interpretation of the problem of our cultural heritage — of the use and development of what are indeed the **progressive** traditions of the culture of the past.

In the draft resolution written by Lenin in connection with the first All-Russian Congress of the Proletkult in 1920 we read: "...Marxism has by no means discarded the most valuable gains of the bourgeois era but on the contrary has assimilated and reworked everything valuable in the more than 2000 years of the development of human thought and culture." It is only everything **valuable** in man's spiritual history which the Marxists do not discard... The principle of party-mindedness presupposes the strict observance of socioclass criteria in approaching the cultural heritage and the ability to distinguish the progressive from the conservative and the wheat from the chaff in it.

"All that is best that has been created by Soviet literature and art," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the report at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, "has always been inseparable from the main affairs and concerns of the party and people. There is no doubt that the new tasks which are now being resolved will meet with a fitting response in artistic creation, which asserts the truth of socialist life."

This trust on the party's part not only inspires the figures of Soviet literature and art but also commits them to a great deal. And their unswerving loyalty to the banner of Leninist party-mindedness is a guarantee that they will honorably fulfill their civic duty.

Zagladin Interviewed on Draft Program

NC081813 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 8 Dec 85 p 7

[Report on interview with Vadim Zagladin, deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, by RIZOSPASTIS Moscow Correspondent G. Litsos; date not given]

[Text] Much of the Draft CPSU Program is devoted to international issues. We addressed ourselves to Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee ano deputy director of the Central Committee's International Department, and asked him to talk to us about the international questions touched upon by the new draft of the CPSU Program and the significance which the country's leadership attaches to them.

"It is no accident" — he told us — "that international problems have an important place in the new draft. This is easily explained: Our party's international activity occupies an important place in its overall activity, since, from the October Revolution, we have been studying ways to create the best peaceful conditions for the building of socialism. Vladimir Lenin stressed that the goals of foreign policy and international relations are a principal issue for Communists. I believe that the current position of foreign policy in the CPSU's activities is particularly great. This stems from the complexity of the international situation and the tense state of international relations. International problems and problems of the CPSU's activity in

the international arena are discussed at every meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

"Speaking recently on French television, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the fate of every state, citizen, and political leader is now decided by foreign policy."

Question: What were the priorities in formulating the new draft of the CPSU Program?

[Zagladin]: "We took into account not only our own experience, but also the evaluations of the other fraternal parties and everything that Marxist thought has achieved in the world.

"In the analytical part of the program we examine the course of world development since October, and go all through the past 25 years. In this instance, as in the program's previous draft, we note the line inaugurated by the Great October, the trend toward a change in the correlation of forces to the benefit of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism, and the historic tendency toward social liberation. The basic trend of world development is identical to the one which followed the October Revolution, and is the same as that which existed 25 years ago.

"However, serious changes have taken place throughout the world and in both social systems in these 25 years.

"World socialism has continued its upward course and new socialist countries have appeared. An important event was the creation of the socialist community, a force of great prestige, without which no question of international policy can be solved.

"The socialist community is the fortress of peace in the world, the most consistent defender of democratic principles in international relations, and the main obstacle in the way of imperialist reaction.

"On the basis of their economic strength, the countries of the socialist community are currently responsible for one third of the world's industrial production, one fourth of total national income, and one fifth of agricultural output.

"The socialist community has now achieved parity in the military-strategic field, a great achievement for the preservation of peace."

Question: The new draft of the program describes the working class as one of the most important forces in the struggle for social progress. Theories have recently been propounded in the West which seek to downgrade the role of the working class. What do you have to say about this?

[Zagladin]: "Western views are quite incorrect, and the new draft of the party program expresses a position that answers these claims directly.

"It states that the working class was and is the main revolutionary class of our era. In these 25 years, the working class has more than doubled in size, rising from 280 million to 660 million individuals. Its influence has spread to every basic field of life, to industrial production, agricultural production, and the service sector.

"The program emphasizes that in the era of the scientific and technological revolution, an ever greater number of intellectual workers are joining the ranks of the proletariat. This is an important event.

"The program also notes the role of the new and developing working class in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Though inexperienced, it already constitutes one third of the international working class."

Question: In the previous draft, mention was made of three major forces for social progress: The socialist countries, the working class, and national liberation movements. The new draft has added a fourth force, mass democratic movements. How do you explain this?

[Zagladin]: "This is a new and significant element. Mass international democratic movements have appeared in the last 25 years on the basis of imperialism's ever widening contradictions [antitheses]. The most important of these is the struggle for peace, the antiwar movement.

"Naturally, there are others in which various social and political forces participate. However, all wage a struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy. For this reason, these democratic movements are noted as a special force for social progress."

Question: Can you tell us about the basic directions of the CPSU'S foreign policy as expressed in the new program?

[Zagladin]: "The first is the consolidation of relations with the socialist countries. By following a policy of developing its ties with the socialist countries, the CPSU's goal is to contribute to the strengthening and progress of world socialism.

"Another concerns the development of relations with recently liberated countries, and a third deals with the cultivation of ties with the capitalist states. In this instance the CPSU follows the principles of peaceful coexistence; the guarantee of means for the struggle for detente; disarmament; and an end to the arms race."

Question: Let's move on to the international communist movement. You know that some people now deny its importance and speak of its crisis and collapse...

[Zagladin]: "Those who resort to such assessments are only trying to turn their dreams into reality. The communist movement was and is one of the most important and authoritative forces of our time. For this reason, we believe that this movement's stability and further success depend primarily on dedication to the principles of Marxism-Leninism; the conscientious implementation of a proletarian class policy; and a firm orientation toward socialist goals and the socialist reformation of society.

"It is with attention and respect that the CPSU follows the activities of the fraternal parties and their attempts to improve their tactics and strategy on the basis of these revolutionary principles. It is well known that disagreements within the com-

munist movement are very frequent in certain cases. The draft program stresses that despite any existing disagreements, the common struggle for common goals is necessary, and must remain strong if we are to protect peace and prevent a new war."

Question: How does the CPSU assess today's world?

[Zagladin]: "The new draft program includes certain explanations to describe our times. I would say this is a composite of everything that has been incorporated in the program on international affairs. These are the basic points:

— "Our era is one of transition from capitalism to socialism, a time of historic competition between the two systems.

— "It is a time of socialist-national liberation revolutions and of the collapse of imperialism.

— "It is a time of struggle against imperialism by the major forces of socialist progress."

In conclusion, Vadim Zagladin highlighted the fact that the CPSU considers the fulfillment of its internationalist duty to be one of its most important obligations. Naturally, our primary internationalist duty is the successful construction of socialism, the improvement of socialist society, and progress toward communism.

This is also our main contribution to the common cause of the forces of social progress. Our peaceful foreign policy, as well as the development of relations with other progressive forces, are important steps toward fulfilling this duty.

This is a fact which objectively responds to the interests of all peoples on our planet, and this is why it is supported by millions of people on this earth.

Officials Speak at Supreme Soviet Session

Chardzhou Obkom Chief

PM021642 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy R. Khudayberdiyev of the Turkmen SSR'S Sayatskiy Electoral Okrug (first secretary of Chardzhou Oblast Party Committee) at 26 November afternoon session of the USSR Council of Nationalities]

[Text] Respected comrade deputies! Unanimously approving and supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state aimed at improving the well-being of Soviet people and ensuring lasting peace on earth, the working people of Turkmenistan together with all Soviet people are increasing their efforts to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The republic's cotton growers have gained a remarkable labor victory. They have cultivated a good crop of raw cotton and successfully fulfilled this year's plan and socialist pledges having sold approximately 1.28 million metric tons of "white gold." Almost 80 percent of all procured raw cotton is of the highest grade. The 5-year plan for the sale of valuable fine-fiber raw cotton to the state has been fulfilled.

Workers from Chardzhou Oblast, which has been awarded the Order of Lenin, are also making their contribution. Preparing a fitting welcome for the 27th Party Congress, collectives of industrial enterprises have overfulfilled their 10-month targets relating to labor productivity growth and the production and sale of industrial products, and tens of millions of rubles' worth of these products have been sold over and above the plan. Qualitative improvements have been achieved in capital construction. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period 18 percent more fixed capital has been commissioned than in the 10th 5-Year Plan period. Large capacities have been created for the production of mineral fertilizers, gas extraction, and the production of consumer goods.

Comrade deputies! While noting what has been achieved, at the same time we are profoundly aware that there are still a considerable number of shortcomings, unresolved problems, and unrealized reserves in the social and economic development of the republic and the oblast. We are adopting and will continue to adopt measures to improve all of our work.

At the same time, in order to make fuller use of available potential for production growth, we request that union organs assist us in resolving certain issues.

Further increases in the volumes of agricultural production are being held back by the limited area of reclaimed lands. By the beginning of the eighties all the resources of such land in the floodlands of the River Amu-darya on the oblast's territory had been put to agricultural use. Extreme saturation with cotton crops led to the exhaustion of irrigated land in certain regions. With the help of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the efforts of republic and oblast organizations, measures have been adopted during the 11th 5-Year Plan period for reclaiming virgin lands, where machine-made canals, pumping station cascades, and other irrigation installations have been built. These lands have already yielded more than 120,000 metric tons of cotton and a great deal of other products.

In the last 10 years the oblast's rural population has grown by more than 70,000. However, the necessary conditions have not been created for agricultural workers in the reclaimed land zone. It is not within our powers to comprehensively resolve the entire problem. We ask the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee to examine the question of assisting the oblast in forming powerful construction organizations on the newly reclaimed lands for constructing housing and production, social, and cultural projects.

I would like to make a request of the industry manufacturing equipment for land cultivation and livestock breeding. Like other republics, we are still not satisfied with the equipment for cultivating agricultural crops or with other agricultural machines we receive. Available mechanisms for cotton cultivation are intended for low-power tractors and trailer implements with a very small span, which slows down labor productivity growth.

Both universal and specialized highly productive wide-span machines are needed for further mechanizing cotton growing. There is also no such equipment in feed production.

Further growth in the Turkmen SSR's productive forces largely depends on the comprehensive development of the natural wealth of the East Turkmen Territorial Production Complex now being formed. We ask the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Sciences to make provision for the completion in the near future of research and planning work for this complex and, in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, to begin its practical formation, which will be in accordance with the Draft Basic Guidelines.

Comrade Deputies! On behalf of the deputies of Turkmen SSR, I support the proposal to approve the Draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the Draft of the country's 1986 State Budget which have been submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet, with the amendments and addenda of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet. (applause).

Science Offical Addresses Supsov

PM031037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy V.A. Koptyug of the RSFSR's Novosibirskiy Electoral Okrug (chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department) at 26 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The Draft Basic Guidelines say: "New progressive forms of the organization of scientific activity, which make it possible to resolve major intersectorial scientific and technical problrlems, are to be applied widely. Intersectorial scientific and technical complexes and centers are to be created for the development and large-scale introduction of fundamentally new types of technology and equipment."

The terminology in this sphere is not yet fully fixed. There are several different interpretations of what is meant by the terms "scientific and technical complex," "engineering center," and so forth. But the crux of the matter is obvious — it is necessary to pool scientific, design, and experimental production potentials. The fact that this is the only effective way of accelerating the introduction of scientific achievements into practice can be seen from many examples, including some within the framework of the organizationsof the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

We should not economize on the funds and resources necessary for the rapid growth of the design and experimental production base where science meets production; it is incumbent on us to devote priority attention to this question in our plans. What is the state of affairs today in this salient?

The proportion of capital investments channeled into the construction of trial and experimental bases and production facilities in relation to the total volume of capital investments in the production sphere was around 0.5 percent in 1985, according to information submitted to the preparatory commission on science and technology. The figure may be slightly higher, since some of these bases are incorporated in industrial production facilities during construction. But on the whole, judging from the draft plan for 1986, there has not as yet been any radical improvement in this matter. So how can we ensure a decisive acceleration in the rate of bringing about the widespread introduction of scientific results into practice in the subsequent years of the 12th 5-Year Plan?

The USSR Gosplan, taking account of the tasks facing academic science in Siberia, has deemed it possible to increase the volume of capital investments for the department for the 12th 5-Year Plan by approximately 20 percent. But we were unable to secure a corresponding increase in the ceiling on contract construction and installation work. We are well aware of the overload on construction ministries. That is why it is expedient to pose the question of the need for a certain controlled redistribution in subsequent years of the contract work ceilings, in favor of ensuring the construction of the experimental production base of science. It should be stressed that it is a question of very small changes within the framework of the total volumes. For instance, for such a major scientific center of the Academy of Sciences Siberian Department as the Novosibirsk Center, where there are 22 institutes and 6 design and technological bureaus, we seek an increase in the volume of construction and installation work of only a few million rubles a year, which would make it possible to resolve the most acute problems of the growth of the design and experimental production base.

The output of the new generation of instruments and machines based on developments by academic institutions and on their experimental production base is also complicated by problems of material and technical supply. This question became particularly acute for us after the Academy of Sciences Siberian Department was transferred from the category of basic consumers to the category of "others." This creates very great difficulties in the supply of subassemblies and materials for experimental production facilities to produce small production runs of machines and instruments. We ask the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab to take another look at this question.

I wish to touch on another aspect too. The development of science's experimental production base and the creation of scientific and technical complexes will undoubtedly accelerate the preparation of new types of materials, technology, and equipment for the transfer to series production. But this does not mean that the problem of introducing them into production will have been entirely solved. An example is provided by powerful electron accelerators. They are widely used in our country and sold abroad. And yet the Academy of Sciences Siberian Department cannot convince the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry of the need to organize their series production in the interests of its own sector and many others.

Alongside work to accelerate the putting into practice of science's existing achievements, the USSR Academy of Sciences, as the country's main center for fundamental research, is obliged to devote very serious attention to the prospects for scientific and

technical progress. One aspect of its activity in this direction is associated with the task of "ensuring the unity of sectorial, territorial, and program management." This problem is experienced very acutely in Siberia in connection with the acceleration in the development of its economy within the framework of major territorial complexes, which is already taking place and is planned on a long-term basis. The forecasting, planning, and organization of the attainment of the planned targets in this region depend particualrly strongly on the large-scale use of scientific methods and the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Siberia's academic science, along with the relevant ministries and departments, is responsible for many as yet unresolved questions in the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, the economic exploitation of the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone, and other important areas. Being aware of this, we have submitted the necessary amendments to the plans for 1986 and at present, taking account of the Draft Basic Guidelines, we are completing amendments to plans for work in the 12th 5-Year Plan under the "Siberia" comprehensive scientific research program. In this connection accountis also being taken of the recommendations — approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo — of the All-Union Conference on the Development of Siberia's Production Forces and the Tasks of Science in the Acceleration of the Region's Scientific and Technical Progress held in Novosibirsk in July of this year.

These recommendations concern not only the Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, and I will take this opportunity to draw the attention of leaders of ministries and departments to the need to consider them attentively in completing work on plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan. (applause.)

Lipetsk Obkom First Secretary

PM031140 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Abreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy Yu.A. Manayenkov of Lipetsk Oblast's Yeletskiy Electoral Okrug (first secretary of Lipetsk CPSU Obkom) at 26 November afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades! It should be pointed out at this session that our party's policy of intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and strengthening party, state, and labor discipline, outlined by the Central Committee's April (1985) plenum is already producing tangible results.

And this can be seen in the example of our oblast. Its industry has overcome the laggardness that occurred earlier and has attained the levelof the 11th 5-Year Plan targets with regard to production and labor productivity growth rates. Output worth more than R200 million will have been sold over and above the plan for the 5 years.

Construction is also coping with the plans for the 5 years. The timely commissioning of ferrous metallurgy, agro-industrial complex, and housing projects and many cultural and consumer projects is being ensured. Construction and installation organizations ahve begun modernizing the Lipetsk Tractor Plant so that production of powerful universal row-crop tractors can begin there in 1988.

For the purpose of realizing the Food Program elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum the oblast's party and soviet organs and labor collectives have increased attention to the introduction of intensive industrial technologies into agricultural production and of the collective contract and autonomous financing. Systematic work is being done to get cadres to stay in the countryside and to improve their working and living conditions. During the 5-year period an average of 45 well-appointed apartments have been constructed per farm.

The highest volume of gross agricultural production is expected in the oblast's public sector this year. Sales of agricultural products to the state have increased. For the second year in succession all the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working profitably.

At the same time we are well aware that the oblast's economy has taken only the first steps along the path of intensification. There are still many shortcomings and unsolved problems in this matter.

We have not eradicated instances of violations of state plan discipline and of the production of obsolete and uneconomic types of output at a number of industrial enterprises. The slow improvement in the quality of work in capital construction gives rise to serious concern. Grain production remains a weak link in agriculture, and livestock-raising productivity is also low. Therefore, the oblast's party committees and soviets, proceeding from the requirements of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the Draft Basic Guidelines for economic and social development, see it as their duty to transfer every enterprise and every sector to the full and priority utilization of intensive, qualitative factors of economic growth.

As is known, the rapid updating of the production apparatus on the basis of progressive technology is a fundamental issue in the economic strategy of the party and the state. Definite experience of the technical modernization of production has been accumulated in the oblast.

At the same time factors slowing down this work have come to light. This work, as you know, is being conducted under complex conditions, frequently does not lend itself to mechanization, and requires considerable expenditure of manual labor. But construction and installation organizations do not receive proper compensation for the additional complexities. The USSR Gosplan, Gosstroy, and State Committee for Labor and social problems clearly ought to consider the question of enhancing the material interest of construction and installation workers in carrying out modernization, particularly under existing production conditions.

The following fact is also becoming increasingly apparent. The increasing pace of production is not always accompanied by an improvement in the quality and technical standard of output. Questions of quality should undoubtedly be resolved locally.

However, one of the reasons for this shortcoming is the fact that some of the existing standards are cumbersome and do not clearly define the criterion of quality. I believe that the USSR State Standards Committee should toughen up the requirements of the all-union state standards. In addition, it would be correct to establish at state level stricter measures of the economic and legal responsibility of every worker and every labor collective for the production of low-grade products and, particularly, for spoiled goods.

The shaping of next year's plans is being completed. We are doing everything to ensure that they are intensive and of a mobilizing nature. But it is proving impossible to resolve individual questions on the scale of the oblast. Thus, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry has repeatedly included in the Yelets Cell Plant's production plan the production of products which have not been adequately developed in terms of both design and technology. In addition, the ministry does not devote proper attention to the enterprise's social development, and questions of material and technical supplies are resolved unsatisfactorily, frequently even with regard to materials which this sector's plants should supply. I would like to hope that the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry will not repeat shortcomings of this kind.

Comrades! The country's Draft State Plan and Budget for 1986 submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet session accord with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums, and therefore I support the proposal to approve them. (applause)

Saul on New Power Technology

PM031451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy B.E. Saul of the Estonian SSR'S Pyarnuskiy City Electoral Okrug (chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers), delivered at 26 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! Today we can note with satisfaction that the Draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of our country and the Draft USSR State Budget for 1986 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers for consideration by the USSR Supreme Soviet are in line with the decisions of the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

While reporting to you on the labor affairs of Soviet Estonia, I have pleasure in informing you that the republic is meeting its basic plan targets both for 1985 and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The basic economic indicator — the national income produced — is expected to be fulfilled over the 5-year plan period with a 17-percent increase against the planned 15 percent. The volume of industrial production will grow by 14.4 percent over the 5-year plan period.

Agriculture is also developing further. Since 1981 and 1982, which were difficult years for us, plans for the production purchase, and delivery of livestock products have been fulfilled. The achieved results concerning the efficiency and productivity of agricultural production are based on the introduction of the achievements of agricultural science and technology in Estonia. As a result of this, for example, during 1984 feed consumption for the production of 1 quintal of pork on public-sector farms amounted to only 5.6 quintals of feed units, while the average weight of livestock sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes this year was 450 kilograms.

Our work was examined and generalized this summer at a joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Science and Technology Commission and its Agro-Industrial Complex Commission. In the name of the republic's agricultural workers I would like to express sincere gratitude to the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet who participated in the preparation and discussion of this question, and also to the members of the aforementioned commissions for their effective help in revealing additional reserves and for their support of our affairs in the context of the Agro-Industrial Association's work.

The Estonian SSR's Draft Plan and Budget for 1986 have been compiled on the basis of party and government directives on the fundamental issues of developing the economy of the country as a whole. We have laid particular emphasis upon increasing the production of consumer goods. The targets envisaged in the draft plan for the republic's economic and social development and in its draft budget for 1986 will ensure the further development of the republic's economy and an improvement in the population's material well-being at the rate determined by the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the Estonian SSR for 1986-1990 and through the year 2000.

Comrade deputies! I will dwell on some issues the positive solution of which would speed up the republic's socioeconomic development. In accordance with the present situation and in the interests of the integrated development of residential areas and the satisfaction of the population's vital needs, it is planned to make deductions from state capital investments for housing at a rate of 5 percent for the construction of trade projects. In view of the recent trend toward growth in cooperative and individual housing construction, which does not allow these means to be deducted, entire housing developments are being built in which there are no stores. Thus, for example, in Tallin the specific proportion of cooperative and individual housing construction will reach approximately 40 percent in 1986, yet there are no deductions for the construction of trade projects. Consequently, we propose increasing to 8 percent the deductions from state capital investments for housing with the aim of developing the construction of trade projects in new residential areas.

As is well known, a decision has been adopted on constructing another powerful GRES in the Estonian SSR on the basis of the local cheap, low-calorie shales. At the same time, the service life of our first — the Pribaltiyskaya GRES — will be completely exhausted in the near future. Its reconstruction, or the construction of a new plant, must in any case be carried out on the basis of new, more efficient shale-combustion technology. For us, the so-called power and production [energotekhnologicheskiy] instal-

lation is the prototype of precisely this technology. However, for 6 years now the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has failed to start up such an installation at the Estonian GRES, although more than R50 million have already been invested in it.

In our opinion it would be advisable to form an interdepartmental organ headed by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and with the participation of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the republic's Council of Ministers, and other departments in order to resolve scientific and technical problems relating to a power and production installation and to thereby gain a new technological basis for the retooling of the Pribaltiyskaya GRES.

In conclusion, allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government that the workers of Soviet Estonia will do everything they can to conclude this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan with honor and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in worthy fashion, and also that they will take every measure to fulfill the plan targets of the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. (applause)

Deputy Complains of Delays

PM041043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy I.A. Glebov of Leningrad City's Smolninskiy Electoral Okrug (Director of the All-union Electrical Machine Building Institute) at 26 November afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! Implementing the party's policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development in every possible way, Leningrad party and soviet organs constantly keep question of scientific and technical progress at the center of their attention. The activity of the USSR Academy of Sciences Leningrad Scientific Center is subject to the aim of pooling the efforts of science and production in resolving the problems of enhancing production efficiency. The "Intensification-90" territorial-sectorial program approved by the party's Central Committee is aimed at successfully realizing this urgent task.

Having gained some experience of intensifying the economy, we can say that our chosen path has helped greatly to shape a unified approach to assessing the potential of new equipment, the state of production, and its development prospects both among representatives of planning organs and among workers on the scientific and technical front.

This experience enables us to take a more competent and scientifically substantiated approach to elaborating the concepts of the region's long-term development and the territorial scheme for the distribution of its production forces. Even now, in shaping the draft program through the year 2000 and, on that basis, the unified master plan for the development of Leningrad and the oblast over 15 years, we are clearly aware that, as a result of realizing them, we can and must make a significant leap forward in integrating science and production and intensifying the economy.

However, not everything is proceeding smoothly here. And this applies, above all, to improving the organizational forms and methods of our work. Unfortunately, funds are not being allocated for computer equipment for subordinate enterprises by the RSFSR Ministry of Communications.

The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry has still not taken the decision to fund work on creating an automated control system for the primary oil-refining technological process at the Kirishi city's association. And it was to have been commissioned in 1987.

Energy saving is a very important task. Even though we have managed here to exceed the planned level by 20 percent, the conservative trends of holding on to norms instead of introducing less energy-intensive machines and technologies and devices to utilize secondary heat are preserved in many organizations. The task for 1986 is to involve all energy consumers in work on utilizing progressive equipment and manufacturing processes.

The attention of the city and oblast party aktiv and also of the USSR Light Industry Ministry has already been drawn to the acute need for cardinal changes in the work of this sector's enterprises. But things are still moving only slowly. The ministry does not provide for the necessary resources to be allocated to rectify the situation in one of the weak sectors of our economy. Of course, we realize that we have not yet done everything, particularly to increase cooperation between science and production. Such important problems of machine building as the broad use of the results of research and development connected with powder metallurgy and with laser, electrophysical, and electrochemical processing methods are being resolved in a complex manner. Far from full use is being made of the potential of scientific and technical societies and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers for these purposes.

Comrades! The State Plan and Budget for 1986 fully accord with our people's fundamental interests and the tasks of further stengthening the country's economic and defense might and enhancing the soviet people's well-being. I support the proposals made earlier to approve these documents. Our country and the entire Soviet people are preparing to greet an important event in the life of the party and the state — the 27th Communist Party Congress — with new labor achievements. Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the scientists and all the people of Leningrad are fully resolved to augment their contribution to the common cause and to successfully fulfill the tasks facing us. (applause).

On Power, Water Supply Issues

PM041527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered by Deputy G.Kh. Kadyrov of Samarkand Oblast's Bulungurskiy Electoral Okrug (Chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers), delivered at 26 November afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet

of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! During the 11th 5-Year Plan the economy of Soviet Uzbekistan has developed dynamically and a program of social development has been consistently implemented. Industrial production growth January through October reached 7.3 percent. Labor productivity increased by 4.6 percent. Some 5.37 million metric tons of raw cotton have been sold to the state.

Fall and winter work to prepare for the new agricultural year is at its height. In accordance with the Food Program, the 5-year-plan target for the delivery of fruit, vegetables, and other products to the all-union fund has been significantly exceeded.

On the threshold of the new 5-year plan we are analyzing in detail the results of work done and are aware that we still have substantial reserves and unresolved issues.

In a number of sectors of the national economy the set targets are not being met, which in many ways is caused by the serious errors and miscalculations in the leadership of the economy which have recently occurred in our republic. The adverse consequences of blatant violations — massive overreporting, deception, and embezzlement, perpetrated particularly in cotton growing and livestock raising — are making themselves felt.

The clear directives of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo on strengthening discipline and organization and introducing proper order in all spheres of social life have become for the party and soviet organizations of Uzbekistan a guide to action and to the struggle to improve the situation in the republic. The strictest, most exacting measures for eradicating any kind of negative phenomena have been and will continue to be adopted.

The 1986 draft plan for the Uzbek SSR determines high economic growth rates. The production of consumer goods of improved range and quality will be considerably increased. The scale of capital construction, and of the retooling and reconstruction of enterprises is expanding.

Paramount importance is attached to resolving the urgent social issues resulting from the high growth rate of the republic's population. Particular attention is devoted to implementing measures to make rational use of manpower and to involve the able-bodied population in social production as fully as possible.

Comrades! In recent years in the Uzbek SSR there has been a strain on the supply of power and fuel for the national economy. In this connection we request that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification be instructed to examine and positively resolve the issues of building the second stage at the Novo-Angren GRES and to provide for the expansion of the capacity of the Takhiatash GRES and the accelerated construction of the Talimardzhan GRES.

In order to supply the national economy with coal it has been deemed advisable, beginning in 1986, to allocate capital investments, water-transport equipment, and mechanization means for the specific purpose of renovating the Angren coal pit.

And about another very important problem for the republic. In recent years, as a result of an increase in the run-off of highly mineralized drainage main waters from irrigated lands and the regulation of river flow, the quality of water has considerably deteriorated and the sanitary and epidemiological situation has become more complex, particularly in the lower reaches of the Amudarya and the Zaravshan, which are the only sources of drinking water for the population of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and Khorezmn, Bukhara, and Navoi Oblasts.

The construction of interoblast water mains between Tuyamuyun and Urgench, Tuyamuyun and Nukus, and Damkhodzha, Navoi, and Bukhara is now in progress. In order to complete them in the shortest time possible it is necessary to involve in the construction the organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises located in the republic, as well as increase capital investments by means of the shared participation of interested union ministries and departments. We request the USSR Gosplan to also consider this issue.

The constant concern of the Communist Party to strengthen the might of our motherland and to increase the material and spiritual potential of each union republic is clearly reflected in the drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the country's budget for 1986. We support these documents. (applause)

Agricultural Developments for 8-12 Dec Reported

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8-12 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

8 December

Intensive cultivation techniques for rice are to be introduced on farms in the norhtern rayons of Turkmenistan, where mass preparation for the sowing of the crop is under way. Reconstruction work has begun on 8,000 hectares of paddies, and rational crop rotation is being introduced. (0200 GMT)

9 December

According to the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR [Goskomagroprom], overwintering is proceeding in an organized fashion in animal husbandry. This shows that there was careful preparation for the period of keeping cattle in stalls. Since the beginning of the year, 1.7 million metric tons more milk has been purchased than in the same period last year. Meat production has also increased. Many farms — and there are already thousands of such collective and state farms — have fulfilled the annual plans for sales of stockbreeding produce to the state. (2050 gmt)

12 December

Engaging in broad socialist competition to meet the 27th CPSU Congress with honor, Georgia's animal farmers have fulfilled their 5-year plan for sales to the state of cattle, fowl, eggs, and wool. The republic's Central Statistical Administration reports that more than 4,000 metric tons of meat and fowl, 38 million eggs, and 3,000 metric tons of wool have been sold above plan. Sale of animal products to the state is continuing. (1900 GMT)

Preparation of Agricultural Equipment Examined

LD121434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Summary] The state of preparation of agricultural machinery for field work in the first year of the new 5-year plan was examined today at a conference at the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. It was noted that in the country as a whole, the readiness of tractors, sowing machines, cultivators and other machinery is higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. However, in some republics there are a number of farms, rayons, and even oblasts which are lagging behind. The problem is particularly bad in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and some oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine.

"In Uzbekistan, for example, only one-fifth of the sowing machines have been repaired."

Some oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals, and Siberia are also among those who are behind in machinery repairs. Bad organization of repair work is the main cause of the shortcomings. There are also problems with spare parts supplies: much work is behind with deliveries of spare parts for the agro-industrial complex. Participants in the conference gave also examples of excellent organization of repair work in some oblasts.

Estonian Aktiv Discusses Agricultural Tasks

LD122107 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1635 GMT 12 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A meeting of Estonia's party and economic aktiv was held in Tallinn today. The progress of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations, and institutions was examined. In particular, specialization must be introduced more broadly; these farms must increase their own fodder resources, and the prime cost of output must be reduced. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

Briefs

Cotton From Central Asia — Tashkent, 10 Dec (TASS) — The frontiers of cultivation of fine-fiber cotton in Soviet Central Asia have moved up to 41 degrees north latitude. This is the farthest north anywhere in the world that this tropical crop is grown. Plant breeders in the cotton-growing republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan have bred varieties which will mature with a significantly lower annual total of effective temperatures than plants in other countries. Nor does the quality of the fiber suffer, as is shown by its competitiveness on world markets. This year the Soviet Union produced more than 2.5 million metric tons of cotton. Scientists in Central Asia are breeding new varieties of cotton. Next year Tashkent will begin operating a unique accelerated-selection complex which enables scientists to create a new variety in 4-5 years, instead of 12-15 years. Under the draft 12th 5-Year Plan (1986-90), the average annual production of cotton in the three republics is to be increased to 2.63 million metric tons. [Summary] */Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 10 Dec 85 LD/*

Cosmos-Series Earth Satellites Launched

Cosmos-1706

LD121405 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 12 Dec 85

["Cosmos-1706 in Flight" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 12 TASS — The Soviet Union launched an earth satellite, Cosmos 1706, on December 11, 1985.

The satellite is carrying scientific equipment intended for continuing the exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parameters:

- initial period of revolution — 89.5 minutes;

- maximum distance from the earth's surface — 360 kilometres;

- minimum distance from the earth's surface — 178 km;

- inclination of the orbit — 67.2 degrees.

The satellite is equipped with a radio system for an accurate measurement of orbit elements, and a radio telemetry system for the transmission of data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

The flight control centre is processing incoming information.

Cosmos-1707

LD130950 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 13 TASS — The Soviet Union Thursday launched another artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1707, to continue the exploration of outer space. The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution 97.8 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) — 678 kilometers; minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) — 650 kilometers; inclination of the orbit — 82.5 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

Kamchataka Volcano Erupts Violently 1 Dec

OW121159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Plotskiy video report, including interview with Volcanology Institute Director S.A. Fedotov]

[Text] "Vremya" has reported the powerful blasts that occurred on the slopes of the Kluchevskaya Sopka volcano. Our special correspondent Vasiliy Plotskiy reports from the region of the eruptions as follows:

[Plotskiy] [video shows aerial shots of volcano, lava flow, Mi-8 helicopter, scientists on the crater rim of an adjacent volcano] Beneath us now is the very canyon through which the furious flow of a mighty river, which formed suddenly at a height of 3,000 meters, passed rapidly on 2 December, sweeping away everything in its path.

On the night of 1 December, the flow of lava from the Kluchevskaya crater sharply intensified. From a height of almost 5 km, a 50-meter-wide fiery river swooped down the deep canyon that dissects a mighty glacier. In 6 minutes, the cloud of ash and fumes rose to a height of more than 50 km, reaching the stratosphere.

Having made a 35-km path, the waters created by the lava melting the glacier slid into the Kamchatka River. At the request of scientists on this flight, for the first time in the history of study of the enormous rocky torches of central Kamchatka, our Mi-8 landed on the summit of the (Uzhkovskiy) Volcano at a height of 4,000 meters. The apical eruption continues, but the lava flow is now issuing out of the pipe of Kluchevskaya onto its southeast slope.

[Fedotov] A major eruption is now occurring. According to the assessments we made during this morning's flight, more than 10 metric tons per second of ash alone is being ejected in this column of fumes and ash. Moreover, a river of lava is flowing. It is obvious that the discharge of lava flowing in this river is probably more than 50 metric tons per second. As you can see, the eruption is powerful and striking, with discharges of fumes and a dangerous mud flow. This gigantic volcano is depositing on the earth's surface about 1 percent of all the magma material our earth, our planet, is currently able to dispense.

Marchuk Discusses Advances in Materials Use

LD122106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Summary] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) — Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who heads the State Committee for Science and Technology, has been speaking to journalists about the materials of the future. The use of 1 metric ton of thermically hardened low-alloy rolled steel saves between 350 and 500 kg of metal. He describes the potential of aluminum and titanium as metals, and notes the value of foam metals, which have already been obtained from aluminium, nickel, and iron. Foam metals of this kind are as strong as steel. Seventeen types of thermoplastic materials are known to industry today, and all are produced in the USSR. Composite materials combining metal and polymers or metal and ceramics, for instance, have a great potential. "In the next 15 years the USSR intends to create an economic potential roughly equal in scale to that accumulated throughout the years of Soviet power," Marchuk said. New materials will have an important role to play in this.

Murakhovskiy Chairs Environmental Meeting
LD122126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1635 GMT 12 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A routine session of the commission on environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium was held today under the chairmanship of Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The commission considered the question of measures being planned by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, and the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy to protect the natural environment in the area of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex in the period 1986-90.

Urban Ecology Expert on Anti-Pollution Work
LD121412 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 12 TASS — We consider it important in the Soviet Union not to yield passively to processes worsening the ecologic situation but to foresee its development and try to reduce to a minimum the damage caused to nature by the cities, Viktor Vladimirov, Soviet expert on urboecology [as received] said to pressmen.

Systematic work is under way in big cities of the Soviet Union to renew waste treatment facilities, introduce waste-free and effluent-free technologies, provide the motor transport with devices for neutralising exhaust gases and a purer fuel and to plant trees in all spaces free from buildings. But a preliminary all-round analysis of the state of the environment in 195 urban aglomerations in the Soviet Union showed that in 17 of them the state of the environment does not yet meet fully the existing sanitary and hygienic standards. The greatest deviations from norm have been registered in aglomeration centres.

But even intercity spaces suffer from environmental pollution. This is a very alarming symptom showing once more that the ecologic problem cannot be solved by local conservation measures only, the scientist said.

We have failed so far to achieve a desired effect only because of the inadequacy of technical facilities and excessive concentration of pollution sources on a relatively small territory.

Vladimirov pointed out that the criteria used by Soviet specialists for assessing the quality of the natural environment are much more stringent than those used in any Western country. Thus, permissible air pollution levels for Soviet cities are incomparably lower than standards operating in the USA.

But however radical environmental measures within one country may be, they cannot be fully effective if in a neighbouring country the environmental problem is not given due attention. Thus acid rains falling in Canada are formed in the polluted atmosphere of the USA.

The Soviet Union is making maximum efforts to prevent its environment from becoming a source of pollution to the land, atmosphere and water courses of other countries, Vladimirov said. With this aim in view various environmental protection measures, complex in character, are carried out consistently and on an increasingly large scale in our country according to state plan which has the force of law.

Urbanisation is an objective and irreversible process, the result of scientific and technological progress and one of the conditions for its development. The natural environment can be preserved not despite urbanisation or thanks to it, but by using its advantages and overcoming its negative effects, the scientist said.

Briefs

Industrial Robot Manufacturer — The VAZ works in Tolyatti is becoming the country's biggest supplier of industrial robots. They have made 7,000 of them thus far, which are working in many works in the electronics, instrument building, and motor vehicle industries. [Summary] */Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 30 Nov 85 LD/*

Fresh-Water Lake Discovered — Soviet scientists have discovered a giant fresh-water lake in the Far East near Port Vladivostok on the Pacific. They have calculated that the underground reservoir can supply the big city with fresh water in case of total absence of rain and floods. [Text]*/Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Dec 85 LD/*